With this estimate of the absolute depend

But, with such views and sentiments pro

vailing among slaveholders, what can be ex

of the covenant which now exempts Nebraska

from Slavery? Would they recklessly avow the

purpose of obtaining possession of Cubs, to prevent emancipation there, and to establish

forever in the Union the ascendency of the

Slave Power? Would they coolly attempt to

take from the Public Treasury twenty millions

of dollars to buy Mexican Territory, and secure

the subservience of the needy, unscrupulous

adventurer who calls himself the Dictator of

Mexico, with a view to the immediate extension

of the area of Slavery southwardly, to paving

the way for future extension, as it may becom

expedient, and to connecting slaveholding terri-

tory by a National railroad with one of the

sion of the Federal Government, by playing off

factions in the North and West against one

another, use the power and the money of the

Government for the aggrandizement of Slavery

and the expansion of Slave Territory, and thus

prepare themselves for absolute sway over the

lie Opinion of the free States be at last so ex-

sperated as to demand Dissolution, the an-

swer would be, "As you please; -we have the

Government and the Territories; we form an

empire within ourselves; we have no occasion

to secede; if you do not like the association

you can leave, being of the least possible ac

annexation of Mexican Territory, our Southern

This is the policy of the Slave Interest, -su

Slavery through the power of the Union; and

finally, should the North and West be arouse

being placed upon them, the Federal Govern

summation—the continued division and emascu-

lation of the free States by the Whig and Demo-

cratic organizations, with their miserable, impu-

tionality." One thing will prevent it-the sub-

version of these organizations, and the concen

an Emancipation Party will gradually be de-

veloped in the slave States. The onus of dis

solving the Union, if the thing should then be

dreamed of, will rest upon the slaveholders

but the Federal Govenment will be in the

hands of those who will know how to use it

for the protection and extension of the bless-ings of Freedom and Free Labor. This unac-

complished, and so sure as Despotism never

voluntarily parts with its power, so sure will

the time come when the only alternative pre-

sented to the Free States will be. Perpetual

Will they avert this dread alternative while

they yet have the power, by such an assertion

of their rights at the ballot-box, as shall secure

to them the control of the Federal Govern-

ment? Or, will they continue to fritter away

their energies in organizations controlled by

the Slave Interest, and forever used as it

MARIFEST DESTINY.

Knowing no reason why Mr. Fillmore might

not enjoy a tour through any portion of this

Union that he has a mind to visit, we have

made no mention of the event as one of any

note: but there may be some who will read

"The Ex-President visited Vicksburg on the

If Mr. Fillmore talks in this strain, he is dis-

posed to bid more for the Presidency than

the following with interest:

Political Degradation, or Secession.

to resistance, Dissolution, the onus of second

quite prepared for your departure."

premacy in the Union, and aggrand

stinies of the Union. Then, should the Pub-

Their policy is plain. They will hold pos

most important seaports on the Pacific?

ence of the free States upon them, is assoc

RECOLLECTIONS OF MY GRANDFATHER'S HOME. CHAPTER VIII. The Sabbath.

"How still the morning of the hallowed day!
Mute is the voice of rural labor; hush'd
The ploughboy's whistle and the milkmaid's song."
The Sabbath! How suggestive that single
word—suggestive of quiet relaxation from toil,
of home enjoyments—day of retrospect, of forethought, of calm aspiration, of holy pursuit—
who does not love the Sabbath? As the thirsty
traveller turns saids in his one day's journey. traveller turns aside, in his one day's journey, to drink from the cool spring by the wayside, so do we all, in our lifelong course, each seventh day, turn aside our wayworn feet, and set us down in some quiet resting-place. Surely, the Sabbath was made for man, and Good bleesed the day. Pity its hallowed influences bore us not more manfully through the succeeding stage of our journey.
We wake up with the glad sunlight of Sab

bath morning, and drink every beam into our care-free souls; we feel the spirit of the day care-free souls; we feel the spirit of the day; we move gently round; perchance we quietly open the casement. Lo! Nature seems to feel the spell, and the Sabbath stillness reigns everywhere. Are we a city dweller—the shut up warehouses and silent streets have a grateful significance. We lean out to catch a glimpse of the belt of blue sky overhead, whence come the sunbeams that dance so lovingly on our floor, and it seems never to bave looked so blue and cloudless before. Anon a single footfall echoes on the paye; it jars on our nerves: fall echoes on the pave; it jars on our nerves, there is a sense of dissonance with the mood of the hour; but nevertheless we look kindly on the decent air of the passer-by, for we see that the day's spell is on him likewise. The birds seem vieing with each other in warbling their Maker's praise. Every note comes, clear and listen, and, wrapped in the harmony, we seem to soar aloft with the winged songsters, and, nearer to God, we forget the little, stifled world

sround us.
So speculating and dreaming, the morning wears way; when suddenly every steeple sends up its voice, and the city resounds with the cry, "Let us worship God." We start up; to us, the Sabbath rest and the Sabbath stillness are gone. The footfall echoes no longer on the crowded pave; the warble of birds is lost in the murmur of tongues; we are with the world again. To be sure, there is an elasticity of tep, an impulsive earnestness of manner, a we near the house of God; and we put on a subdued men as we enter its portals; for, if we are true Sahbath lovers, a few moments' jostling with worldlings cannot wholly darken the sunbeams that came with the morning. Moreover, the sight of the well-clad, well-bred multitudes burging to the same goal stirs an multitudes, hurrying to the same goal, stirs up within us a heavenward impulse, and our hearts expand with love to all mankind; we recognise the principle of universal brotherhood; we be-think ourselves that the wide world over, wher ever God's Word has been, that same cry is going up, "Let us worship God." So, as we stand upon the portals of the sanctuary, we

"That there is nothing in heaven, or earth beneath

Save God and man."

We enter; the word, fitly spoken, reaches the ear, but the gaily dressed, listless crowd distracts the attention. The organ peals through the solemn arches, enraptures us with the sweet concourse of sounds, but while we watch through the melodious windings and turnings, for the simple words of some well-known Sabbath hymn, we are wont to exclaim, better the voiceless melody of the heart, than such music! Nevertheless, we leave the sanctuary, if we will, wiser and better. But the day has not yet ended—and sh! we would draw a vail betwixt the morning hours, full of sunshine and silence, and bird melody, and that part of the Sabbath, so little recked in a great city!

But, go to the country, ye Sabbath lovers-to the country, where is sunshine, and quiet, and bird-song, the whole day long. Here, too, we are wont early to open the casement, to breathe the spirit of the hour; and here, too, Nature sends up her thanksgiving to God, but how much more deeply, how much more thrillingly! Instead of leaning out, to catch a glimpee of a little strip of Heaven's mirrored blue, there lies, spread out before us, the whole canopy, calm and cloudless; instead of the dwarfed tree, with its single warbler, music-full foreste stretch miles away. No hollow footstep echoes back the world to us; but the lazy herds on the hillside, the loiterers at the springhere and thore a gazer-out, like currelf, all speak of rest and peace. No merry chimes of bells peal out their orisons, but, ever and anon, there comes up from a distant valley, or down there comes up from a distant valley, or down from a little hill top, the echoed call of some village spire, low, sweet, and melodious. Oh, pastoral light of a clear Sabbath morning in

Such were the impressions left by the bygone Sabbaths at my grandfather's. What a
panorama lies spread out before me, as I close
my eyes on the pre-ent, and look back on those
tranquil scenes of the past—I am once more
in the old farm-house, with sunshine, and Sabbath stillness. The mill has stopped its clatter, and the f end brook gurgles gently on;
the slightly-stirred leaves waver their shadows
on the mill pond; the berds lie lazily on the
green knolls; Molly, the miller's daughter,
leiters with her pitcher at the spring, her heart filled with simple gladnese; while the very house-dog gives up his watch, and idly suns himself. There is rest and so-called sisuns himself. There is rest and so-called si-lence everywhere, but not slumber, for there ever comes, to the listening ear, a low murmur of busy life. The grand chorus is hushed, but from every moving thing full of glad senshine, there breathes a gentle adoration. The mur-mur of insects, of brooks, of leaves, of every moving thing, all unite; and there goes forth a low voice, which says, "Let us worship God." Beyond the mill-pond, down in a little val-ley, from out a forest, shimmers to me now a village spire; from the perch door another is seen, shooting up in the western horizon, from the speck of a hamlet; while on the other side, half a mile away, our own little church crowns

hill-top.

There was a picturesque beauty in the situation of old churches—parishes were large, pastors few, villages small, and, in those Sabbath-keeping days, a central position, easy of access, was generally chosen. Thus utility naturally coincided with beauty, and in many towns of New England may still be found the isolated, forsaken old church, with all its uncouth adornings, perched on some wayside eminence. 'Twas a beautiful custom, this of build

The first stroke of the morning bell stirred The first stroke of the morning bell stirred op a bustle of preparation in the old farmhouse. The chaise was to be thoroughly dusted, for the reception of my step-grandmother's brocade; the week's accumulation of dust was to be brushed from my grandfather's Sabbath suit; the luncheon to be put up, and a host of little chores attended to, suggested by my careful step-grandmother. When the master and mistress of the mansion had been equipped, the subordinates were to be put in Sabbath trim. The conscientious planness of Hannah's toilet consumed but little time; but alas for the waste of moments and solenisms is taste, due to my less modest adornings! As for Jonathan, he was ever a laggard, always

a taste, due to my less modest adortings. To or Jonathan, he was ever a laggard, always tepping back a second time to give an extra brush to his hair, or additional pull to his long collar. And why shouldn't rough Jonathan court the graces once a week? Was he not always sure to encounter Molly, the miller's daughter, at the end of the green lane, who, by some providence, always emerged from her niding-place under the hill, just as Jonathan shambled past the end of the porch! Surely Jonathan must have execrated inwardly the Jonathan must have execrated inwardly the childish fancy which kept me so pertinaciously by the side of the blushing damsel, while Hannah was left to trudge alone. Molly was a buxon, rosy, good-natured lass, who showed her sense in her kindly appreciation of Jonathan's homely virtues. Here, perhaps, was the sympathy between us. I understood the posture of affairs, though Jonathan seldom spoke, for the silent language of love has strayed from Parnassus.

There was romance in those church-bound walks; and the honest, well-to-do country farmer, who sidled up to the pretty lass, was sure to meet with a blushing welcome. Aye, and there was more than romance. The crowd

and there was more than romance. The crowd of neatly dressed mesting-goers gave to the landscape life and pastoral beauty. Every field was a picture. Hitheraway, round the door of a farm-house, stood the "gudewife," with a host of little ones, and a "wee-bit" in her arms, waiting for the honest farmer to bring round the lumbering market wagon, in which the younkers were to be geometrically stowed. When fairly started, the uncouth vehicle, with its over-charged seat and third-score of flaxen heads arrayed behind, with twice as many dangling little feet, looked comical enough; but the "gudewife" was carrying her little ones to the house of God, and reverence suppressed the laugh. Here a starter in the world, with his careful helpmate, stepped from a wayside cottage, with looks brimful of trust and happiness. The highway was rust and happiness. The highway was hronged with earnest pedestrians, all bound or the little hill; while, through every field, for the little hill; while, tartogal every hoto-by short paths, were pressing on eager church-goers—fathers and mothers; lads, eyeing as-kance their new home spun suits; lasses, fresh-er than their well-kept ribbons; and little children scampering for butterflies. All were full of buoyant life, and hope, and rest—all were answering to the solemu call, "Let us worship God." The crowd reached the sanctuary. The athers and sons lingered round the porch, the former to exchange friendly greetings, the lat-ter forsooth to stare at the pretty lasses, who tripped blushingly in.
[REMAINDER OF CHAP. VIII TO MORROW.]

BY THE MORNING'S MAIL.

Two Days Later from Europe. The Europa arrived at New York on Saturay evening, with Liverpool dates of the 25th

Political affairs were unchanged. The fea of war had caused dullness in the markets.

The export of gold was not so heavy, and the rate of interest was unchanged. The London Globe states that Russia has consented to don Globs states that Russia has consented to recognise the neutrality of Sweden. The Prus-sian people were carnestly potitioning their Government to join the Western Powers, but the Government holds back. Austria seems to act with the Western Powers, but not in any decided or definite manner. There is nothin new from Asia or Kalafat. The fleete retains their former positions. An English and French frigate have gone to destroy the Russian stock-

The Czar's written refusal to the demand of the Western Powers had not yet come to hand It was supposed that he would not send a categorical answer, but will accept war, if it is offered. The Greek revolution was gradually dying

out. The export of grain was prohibited the Ionian Islands.

Liverpool, March 25.—Cotton had declined ad. to 34d. Wheat—6d. decline. Flour—2s.

From California, Oregon, &c.

The steamer George Law arrived at New York yesterday, with 500 passengers. She brings the California mails to the 16th ultimo,

brings the California mails to the 16th ultimo, and nearly a million of dollars in gold.

It is said that immense quantities of gold were being gathered at the mines. The bill before the Legislature providing for the election of a United States Senator at this session, had failed. The excitement relative to the Senatorial election, however, continued. Two members of the State Senate have published. Two members of the State Senate have published a card, stating that they had been approached with a bribe of \$20,000, to vote for a postponement of the election. This is a setoff to the charge of bribery on the other side. Indian difficulties had again broken out.

The dates from Oregon are to March 1 Rich gold diggings are reported to have been discovered near the Willamette.

In Washington Territory, Columbia Lancaster has been chosen delegate to Congress.

Great excitement existed at Aspinwall, in consequence of the prevalence of crime and the weakness of the Government. A vigilance committee of foreigners had been formed.

The steamer Columbus, from Lower California, had arrived at San Francisco. She brought up, as prisoner, Frederick Emery, the reputed Screetary of State of the filibuster Republic of Sonors. He was arrested at San Diego, by order of Captain Dornin, of the sloop of war Portsmouth.

Walker was at the last accounts forcing some of the Californians to swear allegiance to the new Government. He had shot two of his men, (T. F. Nelson and Arthur Morrison,) for an at-

1. F. Nelson and Arthur Morrison,) for an at-empt to filibuster on their own account.

The Mexican brig Desperado, with two hun-lred men and six cannon, was on her way to Ensenada, and the same number of troops were proceeding by land, to drive Walker from his

position.

The Aspinwall Courier says that Lieutenant Strain and two of his men had reached Chapingano, in quest of provisions and boats for the relief of the remainder of his party, consisting of nineteen men, who had been left four weeks previously on the banks of the Chucanaque river. The party were forty-nine daya getting from the Atlantic to a point of the Yavisa, near the Pacific, during which time they were fifteen days out of provisions, and became exhausted; the remainder of the time they subsisted principally on nuts. All the men lefe sisted principally on nuts. All the men left behind were disabled. The Indians along the route fled at their approach, setting fire to their canoes and huts, and carrying off all their pro-

Licut. Strain started alone, on his return to be Chucanaque river. The commander of the critish steamer Virago dispatched a boat up

Licutenant Fauntleroy, of the Cyano sarch of Licut. Strain, returned to Po-

The Daily Era can be had every morning at the Periodical Stand of Mr. J. T. BATES, Exchange, Philadelphia; also, the Weekly Era.

Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT is authorized to receiv and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements for the Daily and the Weekly National Era, in Cincinnati and vicinity

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1854.

THE CONOREGATIONAL COUNCIL.-We learn that nearly one hundred and fifty ministers and lay delegates are in attendance at this Conneil, now in session in the city. Yesterday, sermons were delivered in the morning and afternoon by Drs. Smalley and Patton. the evening, Henry Ward Beecher delivered a discourse to such an audience as we have never seen in a church in Washington. The house was crowded to overflowing, and hundred went away unable to obtain accommodations We need hardly say no such sermon has ever been preached in Washington. Were the churches of this country filled with the mind and soul that glow on the lips of this man, no egalized system of wrong could withstand their overpowering influence. If the editors of the Sentinel would obtain some idea of how old John Knex preached the Gospel, and correct their pretty notions in regard to ministe ial duty, we would advise them to pay a visit o Brooklyn, just to hear Henry Ward Beecher

AMERICAN JUBILEE.—This is the title of new monthly Anti-Slavery paper, published by William Goodell, in the city of New York. Terms 50 cents per annum, for 12 numbers, or five copies for \$2.

Mr. Goodell is an able and a persevering nan, and will make this monthly the instru ment for disseminating his peculiar views in regard to the Constitution and Slavery.

The pressure of petitions upon the Senate to lay, affords some indication as to whether the xcitement upon the Slavery question has been wholly allayed in the country. Who has this time done the good work of agitating, our Pro-Slavery fellow-citizens may answer.

In the House, Mr. Dean presented a resolu ion of some importance, and it was according ly, much against his wishes, referred to the appropriate committee. It involved a declaration upon a delicate subject of foreign policy, and was by many supposed to have come be fore the House with all the prestige of a verhigh origin. The speech of Mr. McDonald in favor of the Nebraska bill, was chiefly a weak attempt at denunciation and ridicule. That of Mr. Faulkner was somewhat intelligent, and in the true spirit of Slavery-Propagandisn

SHALL THERE BE A PARTY OF FREEDOM!

A gentleman writing to a friend in this city. from Providence, Rhode Island, concerning the great meeting held there in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, says, that the speakers indulged freely in calculations of the value of the Union, and were never so loudly applauded as when announcing their preference of Dissolution to any further subnission to the exactions of Slavery. He himself, although an old member of the Democratic Party, and formerly intrusted with a mission abroad from the Federal Government, sympathized most profoundly with these expressions examine the speeches made by distinguished men at these Anti-Nebraska meetings, and the language and spirit of the resolutions adopted, and he will see that a change has come over the mind of the North and West. In the absence of the old declarations of devotion to the Union, in the coldness with which its value is palculated, in the determined avowal of resist. ance to Slavery-aggression, cost what it may, and in the not infrequent allusion to a separation of the hands of the Slave Power. the States, as after all, holding out the only certain mode of overthrowing the tyranny of the Slave Interest, he will detect the growth of Sentiment, full of warning to Slaveholders and their Northern auxiliaries.

But slaveholders misunderstand, and will continue to misunderstand, the free States. An overweening estimate of their own power and consequence leads them astray. They say that cotton is necessary to the world's comfort, to the world's industry, to the world's commerce; that it gives employment to the of the Northern States; that it is the great staple of their commerce; the chief source of revenue to the Federal Government; that the working classes of England, without it, would be compelled to venture on Revolution, to escape starvation ; that in this way the world is endered tributary to and dependent upon Slave Labor-the Slave Labor of the Southern States. This is why they bully Great Britain just as they do the free States of this Union. This is why, in the face of the remonstrances of both, they persist in imprisoning their colored seamen. This is why their leading organs affect to regard Russia as their natural ally, abuse England as they do the free States, for Abolition fanaticism, and boldly propose to defy the power of the former and coerce that of the latter, in the plot to wrest Cuba from Spain. Nothing could lead hem to assume such an attitude, but the delusion that the dependence of the free States and of Great Britain on cotton will compel them to forbearance, no matter how extreme the

The People of the free States are not aware of the estimate placed upon them by Slavento the belief that the North and West cannot thrive without them, and that they know t. We raise, say they, two-thirds or threefourths of all the products exported from the country. The navigation laws secure to your shipping the profits of carrying these to foreign ports, and bringing back goods in exchange. The imposts on these supply the revenue of the Government, so that we of the South pay two thirds or three-fourths of the public expenditures. And then we pay your agents for carrying on our commerce with Europe. The wealth of your merchant prinyour vast manufactures, your unparalleled commerce, your magnificent cities, are all the offspring of slave labor. Separated from the

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND TURKEY. South, your ships would rot at the wharves

The attention of the world has been called your merchants would become bankrupt, your to certain communications respecting Turkey, made to the British Government by the Emlooms would ston Labor would be turned out to starve, grass grow in the streets of your peror of Russia, with the answers returned to cities; while we at the South would scarcely know the event, save by the telegraph and them, from January to April, 1853.

The first paper is a memorandum by Count Nesselrode, delivered to Her Majesty's Government, and founded on communications from the Emperor of Russia, subsequently to His a conviction that their People are more devoted to the Union than to any earthly good, that Imperial Majesty's visit to England in June, there are no sacrifices so humiliating that they 1844, in which it is stated that Russia and are not willing to make them for the sake of England are "mutually penetrated with the perpetuating it. And this is not all—so yield-ing has been the policy of the free States, so ignoble and service has been the deportment of conviction" that Turkey should continue as it then was; that it should be made to respect its treaties with the great Powers; that it a large number of their Representatives and should be made to respect the rights of its Senators in Congress, so tamely have they sub-Christian subjects; that between Russia and mitted to political degradation, that they have Austria there exists an entire conformity of come to entertain a contemptuous opinion of principles in regard to Turkey; that on land Northern spirit and character. They always Russia can control the action of Turkey, while act on the assumption that Northern men are on the sea England can do the same; that it is important that they should act in concert, and sordid, flexible, and cowardly. There is no exaggeration in all this. Members of Congress that this notion was agreed upon during the from the free States, not blinded by Party, not Emperor's visit to London; that, in fine, Rusrendered mercenary by sordid self-seeking, know and feel that it is true. sis and England will maintain the Ottoman Power so long as possible, but foreseeing that it must crumble, they enter into previous concer as to everything relating to the establishment pected but just such aggressions, pretensions, and assumptions of superiority, as characterize of a new order of things, intended to replace that which now exists; that France will thu their whole intercourse with the North? Were find herself obliged to act in conformity with not such views and sentiments prevalent among the course agreed upon by St. Petersburgh them, would they dare demand the abolition

London, and Vienna. The second paper is a letter from Sir G. H Seymour, St. Petersburgh, January 11, 1853, to Lord John Russell, describing an interview between himself and the Emperor of Russia, in which the Emperor spoke of the amity that should exist between Russis and England, of their interests lying together, and the sum of what the Emperor said was that England ought to desire a close concert with Russia, with a view to preventing the downfall of Turkey, while Russia would be well pleased that the concert should apply to the events by which this downfall is to be followed. The Emperor also said to the Austrian Minister, that England

was the country with which they must be allied The third paper is from the same to the same, dated Jan. 22, 1853, in which he stated that the Emperor had disavowed to him all desire of conquest, but had expressed concern for the condition of Christians in Turkey, and fear that the Turkish Empire was about to

perish, adding: "If the Turkish Empire falls, it falls to no more; and I put it to you, therefore, whether it is not better to be provided beforehand for a contingency, than to incur the chaos, confusion, and the certainty of an European war, all of which must attend the catastrophe, if it should

Sir G. H. Seymour disclaimed for England willingness to partition Turkey beforehand, to which the Emperor replied:

ount to us. We have long looked forward to "If England thinks of establishing hersel one of these days at Constantinople, I will not allow it. * * * I am disposed to take the this hour; and by the acquisition of Cuba, the allow it. * * * I am disposed to take the engagement not to establish myself there as proprietor; that is to say—for as occupier I do not say—it might happen that circumstances, if no previous provision were made, if everything should be left to chance, might place me in the position of occupying Constantinople." route to the Pacific, and the useful services of our pensioner in Mexico, Santa Anna, we are

The Emperor alluded to a conversation with the Duke of Wellington, at the time of his visit to England, in which he had expressed these views, and also declared his determination to ment, with its machinery, its Territories and maintain his claims upon the Holy Places, but Treasury, to remain within the grasp of the both parties agreed that this could be done by any interference by France would cause him to send his forces into Turkey without hesita-

The fourth paper is unimportant.

dent pretences about "Compromise" and " Na-The fifth is from Lord John Russell to Sin G. H. Seymour, and dated at London, Feb. 9, tration of the political power of the free States 1853, in which he says that nothing has occurin a single Party-the Party of Freedom-for red calling for the offices of the British Governthe rescue of the Federal Government from ment, and that nothing in prospect is definite enough to make any action necessary. Besides, he adds, "an agreement made in such a case tends very surely to hasten the contingency for This accomplished, bounds will be set to the extension of slave tarritory, Free Labor institotions will assert their rightful sway, the which it is intended to provide." Slave Interest will become subordinate, and

He also expresses the opinion that the other Powers of Europe should be informed of any such agreement, adding, that "the position of the Emperor of Russia as depositary, but not proprietor, of Constantinople, would be exposed o numberless hazards, both from the long cherished ambition of his own nation and the icalousies of Europe."

And further: "On the part of Great Britain her Majesty's Government at once declare that they renounce all intention or wish to hold

The sixth paper is from Sir G. H. Seymo to Lord John Russell, dated St. Petersburgh Feb. 21, 1853, detailing a conversation with the Emperor, who insisted that Turkey was about to fall to pieces, and that if England and Russia did not arrange what should be done in that event, they should at least agree upon what should not be done; that they could do this informally, as between gentlemen. The writer adds his opinion, that

"The Emperor's object is to engage her Majesty's Government, in conjunction with his own Cabinet and that of Vienna, in some scheme for the ultimate partition of Turkey and for the exclusion of France from the ar-

The seventh paper is from the same to the same, dated February 22, 1853, relating another conversation with the Emperor, in which he said that a Turkish catastrophe was constantly impending; that it might be brought about at any moment, either by an external war or by a feud between the old Turkish party and that of the "new superficial French reforms:" or by a rising of the Christians known to be impatient of the Mussulman yoke.

"The Ex-President visited Vicksburg on the 24th of March, and was enthusiastically received by men of all parties. He was escorted to his lodgings and welcomed to the city by the Mayor. The Vicksburg Sentinel says, 'he spoke of this portion of the Mississippi Valley being the centre of the Republic; not indeed, the Republic with its present limits, for Canada,' said he, with a glow of feeling and a kindling of the eye we were glad to mark, 'is knocking for admittance; and Mexico would be glad to come in, and, without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them, for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American continent.' "I will not tolerate the permanent occup "I will not tolerate the permanent occupa-tion of Constantinople by the Russians. It never shall be held by the English or French, or any, other great nation. I never will permit an at-tempt at the reconstruction of a Byzantine em-pire, or such an extension of Greece as would render her a powerful State; still less will I permit the breaking up of Turkey into little Republics, asylums for the Kossuths and Maz-zinis and other revolutionists of Europe. Rather than submit to any of these arrangements, I many of his whilem friends ever believed he would go to war, and as long as I have a and a musket left would carry it on."

The Emperor also spoke with jealous nis, and stated that he had recently offered his aid to the Sultan to resist France, if neces

He also claimed to speak for Austria in these matters, and added

ander my protection; this might so continue. Servia might receive the same form of Govern-nent. So again with Bulgaria."

And further:

"As to Egypt, I quite understand the importance to England of that territory. I can then only say, that if, in the event of a distribution of the Ottoman succession upon the fall of the Empire, you should take possession of Egypt, I shall have no objections to offer. I would say the same thing of Candia. That island might suit you, and I do not know why it should not become an English possession." The eighth paper is from the same to th

Earl of Clarendon; dated St. Petersburgh March 9, 1853, transmitting a memorandum from Count Nesselrode, still pressing an under standing with England concerning a contingent partition of Turkey, "not to be binding on the other Courts," which, being merely an "interchange of opinions," need not be talked about before the time.

The ninth paper is from Sir G. H. Seymo to Count Nesselrode, dated March 8, 1853, in answer to the foregoing memorandum, explaining the true position of England.

The tenth paper is from the Earl of Clar don to Sir G. H. Seymour, dated at London March 23, 1853, affirming the previous nega tive position of the British Government, but expressing a willingness that the subject should be "further and frankly discussed;" but strangely adding that-

"If, from unavoidable causes, the catastrophe did take place, her Majesty's Government entirely share the opinion of the Emperor, that the occupation of Constantinople by either of the great Powers would be incompatible with the present balance of power and the mainte the present balance of power and the mainte-nance of peace in Europe, and must at once be regarded as impossible; that there are no elements for the reconstruction of a Byzantine empire; that the systematic misgovernment of Greece offers no encouragement to extend its territorial dominion; and that, as there are no materials for provincial or communal Govern-ment, anarchy would be the result of leaving the Provinces of Turkey to themselves or parthe Provinces of Turkey to themselves, or per mitting them to form separate Republics."

"England desires no territorial aggrandize ment, and could be no party to a previous arrangement from which she was to derive any such benefit. England could be no party to any understand ng, however general, that was to be kept secret from other Powers."

"The only mode by which a solution could be attempted would be that of an European Congress; but that only affords an additional reason for desiring that the present order of things in Turkey should be maintained, as her Majoetty's Government cannot without allows. Majesty's Government cannot, without alarm, reflect on the jealousies that would then be evoked, the impossibility of reconciling the different ambitions and the divergent interests that would be called into play, and the certainty that the treaties of 1815 must then be

tainty that the treaties of 1815 must then be open to revision, when France might be prepared to risk the chances of an European war, to get rid of the obligations which she considers injurious to her national honor, and which, having been imposed by victorious enemies, are a constant source of irritation to her."

"They feel entire confidence in the rectitude of his Imperial Majesty's intentions; and, as they have the satisfaction of thinking that the interests of Russia and England in the East are completely identical, they entertain an earnest hope that a similar policy there will prevail, and tend to strengthen the alliance between the two countries, which it is alike the object of her Majesty and her Majesty's Government to promote." Government to promote

The eleventh paper is from the same to same, dated London, April 5, 1853, expressing gratification on the part of her Majesty's Govabove described, and declaring that it is hoped the above communication in relation to it may end the correspondence.

The twelfth paper is from Sir G. H. Seymou to the Earl of Clarendon, dated St. Petersb April 20, 1853, in which is described the Em peror's pleasure at the friendly spirit in which his overtures had been received by the British Government: that there was nothing in which he placed so much confidence as la parole d'un gentilhomme, and that the relations of the two Courts thus stood upon a better basis,

The thirteenth paper is from the same to the same, dated St. Petersburgh, April 21, 1853. ommunicating a memorandum from the Emperor, to the effect that his Majesty "has, with lively satisfaction, made himself acquainted with Lord Clarendon's despatch of the 23d of March. His Majesty congratulates himself on perceiving that his views and those of the English Cabinet entirely coincide on the subject of the political combinations which it would be chiefly necessary to avoid in the extreme case of the contingency occurring in the East, which Russia and England have equally at heart to prevent, or at all events to delay as long as

He dwells with emphasis upon the oppres sions experienced by Christians in Turkey, but adds that he "is ready to labor in concert with England at the common work of prolonging the existence of the Turkish Empire, setting aside all cause of alarm on the subject of its dissolution. He readily accepts the evidence offered by the British Cabinet, of entire confidence in the uprightness of his sentiments, and the hope that on this basis his alliance with England cannot fail to become stronger."

COL FREMONT'S EXPEDITION .- A telegraph ie despatch to the Washington Globe, from Mr. Babbit, formerly Delegate in Congress from Utah, who left the Great Salt Lake the beginning of February, to come to Washington by the way of San Francisco, taking the Santa Clara route, dated at New Orleans, on Saturday, states that on the 9th of February he arrived at the Mormon town of Parawan, near the Little Salt Lake, and two hundred and sixty miles southwest of the Great Salt Lake, and found Col. Fremont and his party there. They had found no game in the mountains in consequence of the snows, and had lived on their mules and horses, of which twenty-two had been eaten. He obtained a refit from the Mormon Bishop at Parawan, assisted by Mr. Rabbit and would continue on to San Francisco. This full account makes no mention of deaths from cold or hunger," and shows the expedition accomplished, as at Little Salt Lake and admiration universal and profound. Col. Fremont fell into the line of his exploration when returning from California in 1845.

The resumption of operations in the Cumberland coal region takes place, after a strike among the miners of nearly three months' du-

PENNSYLVANIA ON NEBRASKA -In the State enate, Mr. Kunkel introduced resolutions earnestly and solemoly protesting "against the repeal or modification of that section of the act of Congress, for the admission of Missouri into the Union as a State, which prohibits involuntary servitude north of 36 deg. 30 min." These resolutions passed on the 23d ult. by the

YEAS—Mesers, Barnes, Crabb, Darlington, Darsie, Evans, Ferguson, Frick, Hamilton, Hendricks, Kinzer, Kunkel, McClintock, McFarland, Mellinger, Piatt, Price, Skinner, and Sli-

NAYS-Messrs. Buckalew, Cresewell, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hiester, Hogs, Jamison, Quiggle, Sager, Wherry, and McCaslin, Speaker—15.

Three Democrats only voted in favor of the resolutions. Mr. Jamison, the member from the Indiana District, voted against them, and thereby offended some of his constituents. A Harrisburg correspondent of the Apalachian comes to the defence of Mr. J., but his reasonings do not satisfy the editor of that print who

"Our Representative in Congress, we do not-doubt, is in every way qualified to discharge the duties of his position; but this is no reason why the Legislature of Pennsylvania should refuse to place itself on record, and throw the weight of its influence against one of the most unmitigated attempts ever made to open free territory to the blight of Slavery. If it is proper to pass resolutions of instruction in reference to the duty on salt, there can be nothing wrong in doing the same in regard to an attempt to repeal a provision against Slavery, which has stood since 1820, and which no systematic attempt has ever before been made to disturb."

The Apalachian is an Old Line Democrati print, and its testimony may be relied on. Mr. Jamison, it says, "has taken a position on this subject which we cannot approve, and which we do not believe is in accorda the feeling of his constituents."

We have all along said that the way to bind together the Democracy in those States in which elections have recently been held, and the way to secure the triumph of Democratic principles, was to announce distinctly, unequivocally, and with emphasis, the Nebraska bill to be a test of Democratic orthodoxy.

Washington Sentinel.

Having been so signally condemned upon a simple accusation, we know not what would have been the result to the Administration of an open and full confession of this iniquity. The Sentinel, however, seems to be clear on one point-namely, that the Administration has been in some measure shirking the paternity and responsibility of its monster offspring, and thus indicating that its horrid ugliness is as palpable to themselves as to the rest of the

THE VOTE OF CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Courant publishes complete returns of the late election in that State for Governor, which sum up as follows:

Counties.	Dutton.	Ingham.	Chapman.	Hooker.
Hartford	4,211	6,003	1,575	402
New Haven	3,824	. 4,981	2 475	272
Fairfield	3,127	3.810	1,720	72
Litchfield	2871	3,654	970	355
New London	1,869	3,142	1,900	456
Windham	1,394	2,298	515	733
Tolland	779	1,767	920	116
Middlesex	1,462	2 561	495	166
		-		

Total 19,537 28,216 10,570 2 572 It will be seen that Mr. logham has a ma-ority against him of 4,463. Last year Gov. Seymour's majority was 1,208. Dutton and Chapman are both Whigs the latter daying

and five Democrats; the House of Representatives of one hundred and twenty-eight Whige

and ninety-five Democrats.

The Legislature being Whig in both branche gives them the control of the choice of State officers and of United States Senator.

The returns from Rhode Island are also complete. We copy the vote for Governor from

Counties.		Hoppin. 4,862	Dimond. 4,093	Scattering.
ewport		1,454	834	39
ent -		833	664	
ashington		1 325	561	23
ristol -		638	332	4
Total -		9 112	6,484	231
The people	b	ave made	no choic	e of Lieut.

Governor and other State officers. The Whig candidates, however, will be elected by the Legislature, in which parties are divided as follows: Senate—Whigs 19, Democrats 13; House—Whigs 41, Democrats 31. FIRE AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.-We are informed, by a telegraphic despatch from

Charleston, that a conflagration has visited this town, by which seventy buildings, mostly stores, have been burnt, involving a loss of \$300,000, upon which there is an insurance for about half that amount. We notice that the New York papers are felicitating each other and the world upon the fact that the Hon. Hugh Maxwell, late Col-

lector for that port, received, while in office, upwards of seventeen millions of dollars, every farthing of which has been accounted for! Though not among the "sold" in the

matter of the queer human skeleton said to be exhumed at Cincinnati, we still venture upon manifesting our verdancy, so far as to ask to be instructed respecting the difference between "a hoar" and a lie.

BURNING BRICK WITH COAL -Mr. D. Blo cher has written a letter to the editor of the Cumberland Alleghanian, detailing his success in using coal for the purpose of burning brick. No wood is used, except in starting the fires and the estimate is that each ton of coal will burn four thousand brick. It also takes but two hands to attend the fires while the kiln is

LOCAL.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.-The services of this newly-organized church have been very interesting, and the sermon of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher last evening was one of extraordinary eloquence and power. The

ACCIDENTAL DEATH .- We learn that Jame Picer, 18 years of age, son of Mr. Lewis Ticer, of Alexandria, on Saturday morning last fell into the hold amongst the machinery of the steamboat Thomas Collier, whilst it was in otion, and was crushed to death.